

SUPPRESSION OF RADICAL AGITATORS NECESSARY TO INDUSTRIAL PEACE

ACTION OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA ON DUAL ORGANIZATIONS

Following communication has been received from the Headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America.

The International Executive Board with great concern the activities of certain sinister individuals in various sections and under various circumstances, are obviously plotting to create discord and confusion within the United Mine Workers. These individuals, many of whom are without trade union affiliation and some of whom are of questionable character, seem to derive their energy from the same source and are apparently actuated by similar motives and work for the same objective. We have witnessed the formation of a temporary existence of the "Working Class Union" in the Southern coal fields and the trail of confusion and trouble which it left in its wake; we have witnessed the formation of the "One Big Union" in the Northwestern provinces of Canada and its later annihilation by the diligent efforts of the loyal trade unionists in the mining industry of the field; we have observed the continuous activities of the "League of Passes," who for years past have broadcast the malignant propaganda of industrial hatred which marked the history of the "Industrial Workers of the World"; we have observed in comparatively recent times the efforts of the "United Mine Workers of America" to obliterate the propaganda of the "One Big Union" and to head in the ranks of the organization in the maritime provinces of Canada.

WILL PROSPERITY LAST?

An Interview with Owen D. Young, Chairman, Conference on Unemployment. By WALTER BULLARD.

"As we are approaching the peak of this business cycle, it is clearly a time for caution, for—"
"This is a very important statement, Mr. Young," I interrupted. "May I quote that?"
"Yes, if you get it exact," he said. He considered a moment and then dictated: "The recent advance in wages in the steel and textile industries indicates that we are close to the limit of production with our available labor force. These raises mean that big employers are finding it hard to hold their men. It is especially significant that most of the increases affect unskilled labor. When big industries are bidding against each other for unskilled labor, it means that the reservoir is getting low. Growth in real prosperity is based on increasing production, but if production is limited by lack of man power, we cannot push farther up on the curve except by boosting prices, selling the same thing over and over again, laying in heavy inventories on the hope of continued rise in prices, 'skyrocketing' the cost of living—inviting a buyers' strike and disastrous liquidation."
"We cannot prophesy about the slope of the curve. So far our recovery from the last depression has been rapid, and if we are really intelligent, we may stay up at the present high point for a long time. But if we get off the reservation and over-speculate, as we did the last time, we shall have another collapse. Yes, I think there is every indication that we are approaching the top of this wave of prosperity."
So important and definite a statement from a man in Mr. Young's position was more than I had dared to expect. I had been started on the trail of this interview by a Government document. Most of the voluminous output of Uncle Sam's printing office is not very exciting, but early in April there came from the press a small pamphlet, which, from the viewpoint of present interest, ought to be a best seller: "Report on Business Cycles and Unemployment." To be sure, there are few subjects which are dearer at the moment than "Unemployment," but none are livelier than the question that heads this article: "Will Prosperity Last?" The rise and fall of the tide of prosperity from the peak of booms to the bottom of hard times is what the economists call "The Business Cycle." This report is the work of a committee, appointed by the President's Conference on Unemployment. It consisted of: Owen D. Young, General Electric Co., chairman; Joseph H. DeLoach, former pre-

SYDNEY STRIKE RESULT OF MONTHS OF "RED" ACTIVITIES

The trouble pot in the East has been brewing for some months past and despite repeated warnings sent forth by the Canadian Labor Press to remove the yeast from the pot before fermentation went too far, the yeast (being the "red" leaders of the miners) was allowed full freedom, and the pot has overflowed and created a terrible mess on the clean floor of industrial progress.

THE MINERS ARE THE LOSERS

If the miners do gain anything as the outcome of the strike, they are still the losers from every standpoint. By following the Utopian doctrine of a few maniacs they have been dragged into the mire from which it will be hard to extricate themselves. On account of their foul tactics, caused by being misled, all respect and sympathy for the miners is gone. Their resources are limited and as a result the men and their families are slowly starving and they will never be able to quite regain the lost ground.

INDUSTRIAL SANITATION

By S. DANA HUBBARD, M.D., Director Bureau of Public Health Education and Superintendent Division of Industrial Hygiene, of New York City

A modern up-to-date shop or factory is an institution suitably equipped, located, constructed, organized, managed, and personelleed to supply scientifically, economically, efficiently, and unhindered any or all of the recognized parts of the commercial requirements of trade, with functioning facilities for replacing and training new employees, and showing others how production may be performed at the highest speed and in the safest and most economical and satisfactory manner.

THE PEEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD

And thusly, peaceful arbitration is always much more successful than force of arms. Brute strength cannot prevail against sound reasoning, and that is why the miners will lose, even if they win. Now, if the men had had the right kind of leaders, this turmoil and strife would never have happened, for an amicable solution could have been arrived at through peaceful arbitration, whereby everybody would have been satisfied and still retained their dignity.

WEED OUT THE RADICAL TRASH

The first step necessary is to weed out the agitators who are poisoning our trade unions and retarding their growth and progress and the appointment of leaders with courage and wisdom in their place to do what is right. A passive leader who is deaf to such warnings as the Sydney strike is worse than nothing, and no amount of Royal Commissions or investigations will alleviate the situation. We believe that education will accomplish more than any other method, and it is with this idea in view that the Canadian Labor Press is endeavouring to assist its readers to avoid the fallacies and pitfalls of radicalism.

Book it was said years ago. Let there be light. Then there was light. Today, will our injunction be similarly obeyed? Alas, I fear that it will not.

Closed windows, in a shop with many workmen exhausting the oxygen and further vitiating the air by exhaling poisonous gases and various impurities as well as adding intestinal gases, makes some "close-up shops" too stuffy and stifling for pigs, let alone human beings. Avoid drafts, yes, by all means, but open the windows so that drafts will not be occasioned. It can be done, and in the interests of efficiency and economy it should be done.

THE QUESTION OF LIGHT

The question of light—natural and artificial—in a shop is a serious question. Many shops have practically no light and in very many the lights are so placed as to make what should be good light a menace to the sight of the workers.

THE QUESTION OF LIGHT

Clare is one of these conditions. Shadows are another. Rarely do we have to complain of too much light, but frequently we do have to ask for more light. There are today light-testing machines, inexpensive and easily understood, as practical as a gas meter or thermometer. If the temperature is tested, as it always should be, why not test the light? It is just as essential to health and efficiency. Bad lighting causes eyestrain and strains cause inefficiency and disease.

THE QUESTION OF LIGHT

The placing of the lights is another question that needs consideration. Lighting is a scientific study. Lighting engineers are today greatly aiding our public health problems by helping establishments economically and efficiently to light their shops.

TOILETS AND LAVATORIES

Toilets and lavatories are places to which health officers give considerable consideration and not without good results.

TOILETS AND LAVATORIES

An establishment that had a plumbing bill of something like \$900 per annum had this unnecessary expense cut 50 per cent by a health inspector's observation. The loss of time of 2,000 of them—was decreased 2 per cent without any expense by simply educating employees, and having a sanitary toilet squad established, with efficiency marks for promotion. Promotion means raise in pay. Hence it is an incentive.

THE QUESTION OF LIGHT

It goes without saying that all factories should be provided with an adequate number of well-ventilated toilets. The toilet question is a serious one not only with the health officials but with factory and industrial supervisors as well. It needs more attention.

OUR REGULATIONS REGARDING TOILETS

Our regulations regarding toilets need standardizing. Many of our public toilets show the reaction of gross ignorance even among our most (apparently) aristocratic. The man who helps take care of these public necessities is the exception.

MY PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY

My professor of chemistry once jokingly took his class to the college toilet for an interesting experiment—it was to see if Croton water, the supply of the city, would dissolve match stems, cigarette butts, and stubs of cigars. He very dignifiedly had one of the seniors place a stub in the urinal, another a cigar end, and another a used cigarette; then he stood back, cautioned all to stand back and look sharp, after which he turned on the water and most interestingly observed the whirl of the flush. When it was all over he turned to the class and said: "Just as I had expected. It won't do it."

A PEEP INTO THE FUTURE

The National Health Council, a combination of the 13 greatest medical and public health organizations in America, has announced, says the U. S. Public Health Service, that during the twelve months beginning July 4 next it will endeavour to persuade every person in the United States to take a peep into the future to see what the conditions of his health will be in a few years hence. Anybody who does not like what he sees will be told what he can do to better it.



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EDUCATION--THE FUNDAMENTAL KEYNOTE TO SUCCESSFUL CO-OPERATION BETWEEN EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE.

We will never have a true understanding between Capital and Labor until everyone realizes that the terms "Capital and Labor" are really one and the same thing; Capital is Labor and Labor is Capital, and they are so interlocked that they cannot be separated. Capital and Labor and Employer and Employee are merely terms used to distinguish the various departments of industry. In the true sense of the word, everybody is a laborer and everybody is a capitalist, although everybody does not occupy the same station in life, as this would be an impossible condition if we just pause for a moment to consider. Nature has made us so that each individual's tastes and likes and dislikes are different; if it were not so the world would stand still. Some of us are extravagant and some of us are economical; some like ice cream and some don't, and so it goes, no matter what you mention. Some like to be millionaires and suffer the consequences and tortures of being a millionaire, but the most of us prefer to lead the simple life, enjoy ourselves, and be happy.

Education is the crying need of the day, and while our educational system has shown most wonderful improvements during the past decade, we do not believe that our people are taking advantage of the opportunities that are offered. And then again, there are so many different nationalities coming to Canada to be citizens that it up to us to show them the right way to become good Canadians. If they do not want to become Canadians in the right spirit, sterner steps must be taken. And this is where a little reform in our educational system might be to advantage, as outlined in the issue of the Canadian Labor Press of June 15th last, which would eventually give us a type of citizen that would be too busy making a success of their life with no time for thoughts of radicalism.

PUBLIC AID TO CHILDREN IN THEIR OWN HOMES

Broken homes mended, mothers of communities is described in detail in a report just issued by the U. S. Department of Labor through the Children's Bureau on "Standards of Public Aid to Children in Their Own Homes." Boston, Denver, and St. Louis, Hennepin County, Minn. (which includes Minneapolis), Haverhill,

Mass., Westchester and Montgomery Counties, N.Y., Northampton Co., Pa., and Yellow Medicine County, Minn., were studied as representing communities of various types, from the large city to the rural county.

The purpose of the investigation was to collect material showing the methods and standards worked out in the communities studied, so that other agencies administering public aid to children in their own homes might benefit by their experience.

Reasons why mothers of young children found it necessary to seek public aid were studied. The death of the father of the family was the compelling factor on three-fourths of the cases studied; in about one-fifth of the cases it was the father's illness or other incapacity.

In the communities studied aid was granted for about 3,049 children to the amount of \$41,781, the monthly average per child for the different communities varying from \$19.68 to \$10.17.

Amounts granted to the families were in most cases based on carefully drawn-up family budgets, covering necessary food costs, fuel, light, clothing, rent, and miscellaneous items. The public aid granted was usually supposed to cover the deficit between the family budget, as estimated, and the family resources, though in four of the six states visited a maximum was fixed by law beyond which the administrative body could not go, no matter how great the need. Denver had the highest proportion of families with adequate incomes, as measured by the estimated budgets.

Extravagance had no place in the family budgets which are summarized in the report. Food estimates for a woman or girl over 16 varied from \$12.35 to \$9.78 a month in the various localities; for young children the estimates are several dollars less. Estimates for clothing allow a woman at home from \$5.75 to \$2.00 a month, and children at home somewhat less.

In all the communities studied, it was recognized that the mere giving of money was not all the help needed by these mothers and children. Nearly half of the fathers of the families had been laborers and semi-skilled workers, and of the group for whom weekly earnings were recorded 93 per cent had earned less than \$35.00 a week. Often the mothers and children had suffered physically through low living standards even before the father's death and needed medical and health service, as well as advice about food and general hygiene. The agencies aimed to bring the families up to par physically, to suggest the best methods of household management, to advise about the recreation of children, and to act as friends of the lonely mother.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the whole report is the chapter en-

titled "What the aid meant to the children." Instance after instance is given of the homes and families to whom such aid meant the difference between despair and the chance for happiness. For example:

"The S family came to the attention of the officials administering allowances through the school. The teachers reported that the children were irregular in attendance, habitually tardy, and that they were poorly clothed and appeared to be neglected. Their school work was poor, and they frequently fell asleep over their lessons. Investigation showed that the father had died the year before, leaving little to his wife and four small sons except the heavily mortgaged ramshackle house in which they lived. They earned a scanty living by selling papers. The mother was frail, and she and the children were out in all kinds of weather, often in rain-soaked shoes and too thin clothing. They were up early in the morning to sell and were often out until late at night. They were given aid. It was six years later that the writer saw them in a comfortable homelike flat. The oldest boy held a fairly good position and was going to night school. One boy was in high school, and the others had good grade-school records.

"One brave spirited woman with six children had tried to struggle along with what she could make out of keeping a confectionery store, at which she hoped that school children would buy. She had no business training, and things went very badly. There were days when her own children came home from school to find not even bread, and she heard them cry with hunger. As it was only when a kindly neighbour, suspecting the truth, said to her, 'Look me in the eye and tell me whether you have had anything to eat today,' that the truth came out, and public aid was arranged for the family.

"The contrast that exists between many homes struggling along with no such aid and one in which it is being adequately administered was brought out by Mrs. N. in telling of her own childhood. 'I thank God for the mother's pension. My mother says she would not have me take it, but I think I ought to be thankful I can have it. My father left my mother with nothing; we had no clothes and never saw the inside of a school.' Mrs. N.'s two small boys, clean and healthy, were not suffering the same fate."

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OUR HOME PAGE

HEALTH OF WOMEN IN THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD

study of the health of the industrial women as a whole has not progressed far enough to warrant much generalizing, says the U. S. Public Health Service. The effects on women's health of certain industries, however, been studied. In 1907 Massachusetts State Board of Health studied the health of the laundresses in the State. In 1915 the U. S. Public Health Service studied of the garment workers in New York City, and in 1916 that of the dressmakers in Cincinnati. In 1924 the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company studied that of the School Teachers in New York City. For several years, Dr. Clara P. Seippel, chief city physician of Chicago, studied the health of the women workers of that city. For a year more the U. S. Public Health Service has studied the health of Government employees, chiefly women. The garment workers were found suffering chiefly from constipation, dysmenorrhea (painful menstruation), and respiratory diseases. Affections of the nose and throat were common. Ninety-six per cent of these women, however, were immigrants; the conditions prevailing in the tenements at that time were very unsanitary.

men as it probably is of all women. And yet it may not figure in the reports as heavily as it should, for, according to Seippel, many industrial departments fail to record cases of it in which they can relieve suffering and keep the girls at work. Dysmenorrhea that is severe enough to keep a woman at home is apparently common among office workers but is less so among factory workers. Later investigations may show that the difference is not general, but is due to special conditions in the comparative few industries from which data has been obtained. Constipation is a common complaint in all walks of life, and may or may not be more common with working women than with others. However, one industrial cause that has to do with it is the condition of women's toilets. In some localities these fall far behind the standards prescribed by law and well enforced in most of the greater industrial States. This is especially true says Seippel, in regard to buildings constructed for other purposes and later converted into factories. In many of these the toilets are in themselves objectionable, or are so distant that women suffer for hours before visiting them and consequently in time develop highly nervous temperaments and suffer from sick headaches, constipation, and piles. The laws in regard to factories might well be extended to those city skyscrapers that allot only one toilet in the whole building to women and one on each floor to men. Yet such buildings usually house as many women (stenographers, dressmakers, milliners, hairdressers, etc.) as they do men. Many women cannot or will not take the time to go to a distant toilet and consequently wait until the lunch or quitting hours. In default of legal compulsion, possibly a suggestion to the owner of the building that additional facilities would probably greatly reduce much of the noon overcrowding, might be efficacious. Serious effects have attended the strike of coal handlers at the port of Barcelona. The discharge and transportation of merchandise have been practically at a standstill, and violence, resulting in death, has been reported in several instances.

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The Duty of Fire Prevention



Carelessness with cigarette butts, cigar ends, matches, pipe ashes, camp fires, fly smudges, railway locomotives, slash-burning operations—human carelessness of some kind accounts for over 95% of the forest fires in Ontario. It is impossible to say how many fires along railway lines are not due to engine sparks, but to the thoughtless smoker tossing away his cigarette or cigar butt. However, there is no doubt a fair number of forest fires originate in this way, and such are preventable. Each individual should realize his personal responsibility to be careful with fire in any form in northern Ontario.

Save Ontario's Forests



The Ontario fire ranger is at the mercy of all types of carelessness, and cannot prevent fires starting, as a rule. He can only attempt to limit the consequences. He is entitled to your help and co-operation by being careful with fire.

Ontario Forestry Branch
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ENGLAND.
On May 14, 1923, the wholly unemployed on the live registers totalled approximately 1,168,000, a decrease of 35,196 during the preceding week.

HUNGARY
Latest available figures give the number of unemployed as 25,291 at the close of May, 1923, or a decrease of 6,810 during the month and 50 per cent during the year.

NORWAY
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WILL PROSPERITY LAST?

Continued from page 1.

himself do very much to control the cycle, to prevent the disastrous fluctuations, but if he recognizes their importance and studies the current statistics of trade he can do a great deal to protect himself from loss. He can very often substitute facts for guesses. The principal recommendation of our committee had to do with the improvement of statistics. Whenever I am talking to business men I urge them to get back of the proposals to increase the appropriation for the statistical work of the Government. Our committee was agreed in making a sharp distinction between gathering statistics and interpreting them. The first is a governmental job. It is only through a great central office that the methods of gathering figures can be standardized so that they are comparable. Many trade statistics are highly confidential; an executive will give them to the Department of Commerce under adequate protection against improper use when he would never give them to a competitor.

"The long-term planning of public works—town, country, State and nation—would have the same stabilizing effect. It is obviously foolish for the Government to build in boom times—to use the taxpayers' money to enter into competition with private industry in building up the costs of labor and material when everybody is suffering from shortage.

"It is very much more important," continued Mr. Young, "to conserve healthful human relations in industry than to save dollars. Our committee, I am sorry to say, was not able to arrive at any definite and constructive proposals as to how the risks of unemployment can be covered for the workers. We studied a number of proposals—unemployment doles, such as are being tried in England, private insurance against loss of work, the out-of-work benefits of some of the trades unions. None of them seemed to be working satisfactorily. It is a very difficult to estimate the actual side of such risks. But somehow the problem must be solved.

"In discussing this matter with my fellow employers I often tell of the picture of village life I have had from my mother. There were some industries in the village where she spent her childhood. There was, for instance, a shoemaker, and he did not have a reputation for thrift. Business fluctuated then much as it does now. When money came easy the cobbler spent freely. When hard times came the children of the village went barefooted; there was less demand for shoes; the cobbler was idle. But he had a cabbage patch back of his house, a cow, and some pigs. He could pick up fine wood almost anywhere. In his cellar there was a keg of sauerkraut, a pork barrel, and a bin of cider apples. No matter how bad the times he did not go hungry or suffer from the cold.

"Our great modern industries have crowded people together in dense communities. Our workers today do not have a cow nor a pig—not even a cabbage patch. They have no reserve of salt pork, nor sauerkraut, nor cider apples in their cellar—not even a cellar. They can't pick up fuel free when they are out of work.

"Our modern factory workers are not more spendthrift than a hundred years ago, but hard times are vastly more tragic now. It is all right to preach thrift, but that does not change the fact that unemployment today means tragedy in a sense our grandparents could not understand. Somehow or other we must work out a substitute for the cabbage patch and the pork barrel.

"Whenever I have the opportunity I encourage experiments in co-operation between employer and employee in working out a system of unemployment reserves which will give a modern substitute for the pig and the sauerkraut of the industrial worker of a generation ago.

"I am not in favor of governmental unemployment doles—they have not worked well in England. They can not work well until there has been a great deal of voluntary experimentation which will give us a dependable knowledge of what the risks are and what the premiums should be. But we cannot dodge the fact that in every period of depression—in the next one just as in the last one—unemployment means tragedy in a myriad of American homes. If we do not find a better substitute for the cabbage patch and the pig by voluntary co-operation—we shall have to come to unemployment doles.

"No red-blooded American wants to make himself the beneficiary of a state administered charity no matter how the taxation is levied and no matter under what high-sounding name it is exploited. But every American should be willing to join in a voluntary co-operative system which will create reserves—in the same way that business men create reserves—against the great fluctuations of these economic cycles.

"It is this human side of the business cycles that seemed most important to our committee. As business men, we do not like to lose our money needlessly in preventable crises. But it is even more important as citizens to work out methods to control the business cycle because of the human costs involved and to create safeguards against the suffering, the loss of self-respect, the lowering of morale, which fall so terribly on the great part of our people in times of unemployment."—Collier's, The National Weekly.

"The teacher who gives her pupils 'simple rules' outside of the authorities for determining questions which confront them, and particularly grammatical questions, is apt to find that her rules disastrously fail to fit all cases.

Once the county superintendent of schools was questioning the pupils of a country school. He wrote on the blackboard the sentence, "The fly has wings," and asked the class what part of speech each word was. They passed the "the" without serious thought.

"What part of speech is 'fly'?" asked the superintendent.

"Adverb," shouted the class in unison.

"What! 'Fly' an adverb?"

"Yesir!" shouted the children with great positiveness.

"What makes you think it is an adverb?"

"Because the teacher told us that all words that end in 'ly' are adverbs!"

on a gold basis as the European countries by cheap paper money. If we looked only at the ratio between gold reserve and outstanding credit, we might expand rapidly, but a credit expansion which is not based on increased production means nothing but speculation, competitive bidding for labor and material—the forcing up of prices to the danger point.

"Our committee was convinced that a proper coordination between the private bankers and the Federal Reserve system could be worked out, which would forewarn and forewarn us against this danger and have a real effect in stabilizing business and lengthening out this curve of prosperity.

"The long-term planning of public works—town, country, State and nation—would have the same stabilizing effect. It is obviously foolish for the Government to build in boom times—to use the taxpayers' money to enter into competition with private industry in building up the costs of labor and material when everybody is suffering from shortage.

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INDUSTRIAL SANITATION

Continued from page 1.

realize that disease and death lurk in common drinking utensils. In very many of our offices, shops, and factories the common drinking cup is still to be found. It is a menace.

Inclusion of a recreation hall essential in many establishments. If women are employed, these places may be in connection with the rest room.

Where lunch rooms are not maintained by the management facilities should be afforded for those who bring their lunches to obtain hot water and to have some place to eat outside of the shop or workroom. This is demanded positively in chemical establishments and should be required in all factories.

Employees should be educated regarding the sanitation of the lunch room, and a health squad should act as kitchen police in tidying up the place after the luncheon meal has been eaten. These places should not be the means of attracting mice, vermin, and such undesirable to an establishment.

The floors, stairways, passages, and other places about a factory or its yard should be kept always in order. Dry sweeping should never be permitted. Cleaning up should be done either before or after working hours, never during the work hour.

A first-aid station should be on every floor and a trained squad should be in charge, to be of service should an accident occur. It is time saving and death preventing.

In any event there should be more than one person versed in the use of first-aid appliances. All injuries, however slight, should be attended to, as we are informed that many factory accidents with serious results were at first simple and insignificant

affairs. Neglect often causes loss of life; it is not exceptional in surgery. Last, but not least, repairs—parts of the shop out of order, worn or broken steps, exposed nails, damaged floors, broken windows, damaged ceilings, dirty paint, yard out of order—are important matters and should receive immediate attention. Nothing is so dangerous as an exposed nail; a broken step; an obstruction on a broken or damaged floor. These may appear to be trifling details, but when the reckoning is made we find that they have entered into the important events of factory life. Life is made up of small things. Bodies are made up of minute cells, and so health and happiness result from attention to these small things.

It is hoped that in estimating the things worth while and the things that count we have not gone amiss when we call attention to the conditions which, though small, are nearly always with us and which, if righted, will prevent illness, loss of time, and delayed production. Efficient production means economy; economy is thrift, which means success.

Those who bear ill-will usually get their load increased.

The idle man kills time. Time kills the idle man.

Nature has given us one tongue and two ears that we may hear more than we speak.

Absent friends should be sacred.

Peace is not helped by giving to others a piece of your mind.

Pedantry crams our heads with learned lumber, and takes out our brains to make room for it.

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